

REMARKS

Claims 30-58, 60-64 and 66-76 are pending in this application, with claims 30, 35, 40, 45, 49, 53, 58 and 64 being independent. Claims 32-39, 42-44, 47, 48, 51, 52, 55, 56, 63 and 69 have been previously withdrawn. Claims 59 and 65 have been canceled, and claims 30, 40, 45, 49, 53, 58, 64, and 70-76 have been amended. In particular, each of independent claims 30 and 40 has been amended to recite a cordless sensor for measuring body temperature and a display device that includes a controller having an infrared light interface, "wherein the cordless sensor is coupled to the infrared light interface through an infrared signal." Each of independent claims 45 and 49 has been amended to recite a cordless sensor for measuring body temperature and an infrared light interface formed between the first substrate and the second substrate, "wherein the cordless sensor is coupled to the infrared light interface through an infrared signal." Each of independent claims 53, 58 and 64 has been amended to recite a cordless sensor for measuring body temperature, an infrared light interface for coupling to the cordless sensor through an infrared signal, and a controller including the infrared light interface. Support for these amendments may be found in the application at least at Fig. 16 and pages 19-30. No new matter has been introduced.

Independent claims 30, 40, 45, 49, 53, 58 and 64, and their dependent claims 31, 41, 46, 50, 54, 57, 59-62, 65-68 and 70-76, have been rejected as being unpatentable over Yamano (U.S. Patent No. 4,743,122) in view of Sawatsubashi (U.S. Patent No. 5,148,301) and Takahashi (U.S. Patent No. 5,457,154). As stated above, each of the independent claims has been amended to recite a cordless sensor for measuring body temperature that is coupled to an infrared light interface (included in a controller or formed between a first substrate and a second substrate) through an infrared signal. Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 30, 40, 45, 49, 53, 58 and 64, and their dependent claims, because neither Yamano, Sawatsubashi, Takahashi, nor any proper combination of the three describes or suggests the recited cordless sensor for measuring body temperature that is coupled to an infrared light interface through an infrared signal.

Yamano describes an infrared temperature measuring apparatus having a liquid crystal

displaying apparatus 105 and an infrared sensor 104 that detects the temperature of a body by detecting infrared radiation emitted from the body. Notably, the infrared sensor 104 of Yamano's apparatus is not cordless and is not coupled to an infrared light interface through an infrared signal. Rather, infrared sensor 104 is fixedly disposed in housing 101 of Yamano's apparatus, and is connected by wires to a circuit board 106. Sawatsubashi and Takahashi also fail to describe or suggest this feature.

For at least these reasons, applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of the pending claims.

Applicants further request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of the pending claims because neither Yamano, Sawatsubashi, Takahashi, nor any proper combination of the three describes or suggests the following recited features: a controller that is entirely incorporated into the sealing material and that includes a microprocessor (independent claim 30); a controller that is entirely sealed by the liquid crystal material and that includes a CPU (independent claim 40); a controller that is entirely incorporated into a sealing material and that includes a CPU (independent claims 45, 53 and 58); a CPU that is entirely sealed by a liquid crystal material (independent claim 49); and a controller that is entirely sealed by a liquid crystal material and that includes a CPU (independent claim 64).

As acknowledged by the Examiner on page 2 of the Final Office Action, Yamano does not describe the details of the liquid crystal displaying apparatus 105 and, therefore, necessarily fails to describe or suggest the recited controller including a microprocessor/CPU that is entirely sealed by a liquid crystal material or entirely incorporated into a sealing material. The Examiner turns to Sawatsubashi to remedy this deficiency.

Sawatsubashi describes a liquid crystal display device that includes gate line driving circuits 113, which the Examiner equates to the recited controller. Notably, the gate line driving circuits 113 do not include a microprocessor or a CPU. Rather, gate line driving circuits 113 include an integrated circuit having a plurality of thin film transistors for controlling TFTs 104 of pixel electrodes 103 to thereby enable drain line driving circuits 112 to supply data signals to the pixel electrodes 103. See col. 4, lines 50-62. In apparent recognition of this, the Examiner turns

to Takahashi to remedy this deficiency.

Takahashi describes a light valve device that includes an image signal processor 186, which the Examiner equates to the recited CPU/microprocessor, that is connected to a driving circuit composed of X driver 169 and Y driver 170, and that supplies image information to the display. See Fig. 24. As best understood, the Examiner is apparently importing processor 186 into Sawatsubashi's liquid crystal display device and equating the combination of processor 186 and gate line driving circuits 113 with the recited controller. Having arrived at the claimed controller that includes a CPU/microprocessor, the Examiner then asserts that a person of ordinary skill in the art would have incorporated both the gate line driving circuit 113 and the image signal processor 186 into the sealing material 108 of Sawatsubashi in view of the teachings set forth in col. 8, lines 22-25 of Sawatsubashi.

Applicants disagree and assert that a person of ordinary skill in the art would not have been led to incorporate the image signal processor 186 into the sealing material 108 based on the teachings of Sawatsubashi. In particular, the cited portion of Sawatsubashi teaches that the overall driving circuit may be placed in or within portions of the width of seal member 108 by fully widening seal member 108. Accordingly, even if Takahashi's processor 186 were used in Sawatsubashi's device, the processor 186 would still remain outside of seal member 108 because processor 186 is not part of the overall driving circuit of Sawatsubashi's device. Rather, processor 186, as shown in Fig. 24 of Takahashi, is separate from the driving circuit.

For at least this additional reason, applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of the pending claims.

Applicants submit that all claims are in condition for allowance.

The fees in the amount of \$120 in payment of the one month extension fee are being paid concurrently herewith on the Electronic Filing System (EFS) by way of Deposit Account authorization.

Applicant : Shunpei Yamazaki, et al.
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Respectfully submitted,

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Roberto J. Devoto
Reg. No. 55,108

Fish & Richardson P.C.
1425 K Street, N.W.
11th Floor
Washington, DC 20005-3500
Telephone: (202) 783-5070
Facsimile: (877) 769-7945